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Level 2 History 2020

91231 Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 25 November 2020
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.	Examine, in depth, sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.	Comprehensively examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 91231R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

High Merit

TOTAL

18

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INSTRUCTIONS

Read the **Introduction** in the resource booklet before analysing **Sources A–G**. The introduction will provide a context for your examination of the sources.

You may wish to identify, highlight, or annotate aspects of the sources in the resource booklet. However, this will not be assessed.

In your answers, you should (where appropriate):

- go beyond the immediately obvious information in the sources, in order to draw conclusions
- note relevant question(s) that the sources might raise in a historian's mind, that may be investigated further
- consider who created the source, and for what purpose.

QUESTION ONE

With reference to **Sources A and B**, examine the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.

In Source A we can tell that in "a typical year" or to be more specific 1905, men and women were committed for largely the same reasons. The highest combined total for the source tells us that it is 27 with 9 women and 18 men who suffered from congenital and heredity (inherited). The next highest total from the source is unknown which has a combined total of 22, including 4 women and 18 men. From the same source epilepsy has a total of 21 which consists of 3 women and 18 men, alcoholism has a combined total 16 which consists of 3 women and 13 men. From the same source senility (weakness of old age) has a //

combined total of 15 which consists of 5 women and 10 men, domestic troubles then had a total of 7 with all of them being women, sexual practices had a total of 5 with them being exclusively men. Finally, from the same Source child bearing and climacteric (menopause) each have a total of 4 on their own both of which exclusively have women. From this information in Source A, we can tell that men are the ones predominantly being hospitalised, we can also tell that epilepsy, unknown conditions and congenital and hereditary (inherited) conditions are the most popular. For an historian using the Source they may wish to ask, are there any drastic changes year by year? and/or is each year very similar? This Source was likely created to demonstrate to readers and researchers of the amount of people being admitted as well as what conditions those patients held in regard to the Seacliff Asylum. This Source was also created by Lloyd Chapman and was used for the book "The Life and Times of Timbry King", New Zealand Penguin Books 2003.

M6

QUESTION TWO

With reference to **Sources C and D**, and any of the other sources, examine TWO different perspectives on the way patients were treated and/or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.

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In Source C (iii) we learn that Janet Frame was terrified of everything that could happen to her whenever anything went even slightly wrong. This is perpetuated in the quote "The attitude of those in charge, who unfortunately wrote the reports and influenced the treatment, was that of reprimand and punishment, with certain forms of medical treatment being threatened as punishment for failure to 'co-operate'". This quote shows to us that "medical treatments" were able to be used ~~and~~ as punishment or torture on patients who stepped out of line or even as a way to threaten them. From this quote we can also tell that Janet Frame responded to the treatment by being absolutely afraid of it. From this information, we can tell that it is likely other patients also suffered the same experiences as Janet Frame in 1945. For an historian or researcher ^{using} ~~used~~ this Source a relevant question they may wish to investigate would be "What" medical

treatments" were used to threaten patients in order to get them to behave and do as they were ordered?; another question an historian or researcher may wish to investigate would be Did these treatments that were threatened by medical staff have a long lasting effect on the patient? This is the source that this information comes from is from Janet Fione, "An Angel at my Table" (Amckland N.Z Vintage 2000; by Janet Fione. //

In Source (iv) titled "An Interview with Avis Hunter" we learn that "the staff used to give me paraffin to make me go to the toilet. That was really horrible. I used to wet my bed quite a lot. The staff would help me to change. I would get told off for wetting my bed... I used to play up a lot. I used to break windows and throw things around". From this quote we can tell that as opposed to Janet Fione, who acted scared as a result of her treatments, Avis Hunter instead chose to play up and retaliate. As a result of this source we can likely tell that Avis Hunter //

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QUESTION THREE

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An important historical relationship considered by historians is change and continuity.

With reference to **Sources D–G**, and any of the other sources, examine the change and continuity in people's attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time.

In Source E we learn that "more than 100 years later, New Zealand's attitude towards some of society's most vulnerable remained frighteningly similar".

From this quote we can tell although mental health is treated differently, the views surrounding it haven't.

As a result of this those suffering from mental health issues are typically shamed or looked down upon.

Unfortunately this continuity shows no signs of slowing or stopping anytime soon. This Source was likely created to show to New Zealanders how shockingly little our attitudes have changed towards mental health. This Source was created by

Staff NZ reporters for an article detailing attitudes about mental health.

Any historians or researchers using this Source could ask the question of

Are there any main reasons why our attitudes towards mental health

haven't changed? Another question could

also be "What ~~can~~ be done to change
an attitude?".

In Source 9 the points previously
stated in regards to New Zealand's
Continuity regarding mental health
are further perpetuated "the
hopelessly lazy, the diseased and the
vicious who would once have been
weeded out by natural selection, were
eating like a cancer into the vitals of
society". This quote shows that there
is still seriously negative attitudes
regarding mental health. This quote
also tells us that people feel free
and passionate enough to spread
nasty and degrading ideas regarding
it. A ~~researcher~~ researcher or historian
using this Source may wish to
investigate why the author has this
view. This Source was created by
Tony Taylor for his article "Thomas
Hunter and the Campaign Against
Eugenics". This Source was likely
created in an attempt to spread his
ideas and beliefs.

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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2 as a result of her temperament likely incurred quite a few punishments as a result from staff. As opposed to seemingly only having treatments threatened like Janet Frame, Ann Hunter actually received them. An historian or researcher using this Source may wish to investigate if any of the treatments or punishments Ann Hunter incurred left long lasting effects?, and if so, what were these treatments?. This Source was created by Mufin-Verch B and Conder J (2017) in their book 'Institutions are places of abuse': The experiences of disabled children and adults in State care between 1950 and 1992. This Source was likely created in order to show how patients reacted to treatments as well as what they suffered as a result.

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Merit Exemplar 2020

Subject	L2 History		Standard	91231	Total score	18
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	M6	<p>The candidate provides an in-depth answer, addressing the question with appropriate references to relevant supporting material from the sources. The response is generally framed in the candidate's own words, although there are some instances of paraphrasing.</p> <p>There is evidence that the candidate has compared evidence from Sources A and B, and other material, to strengthen their ideas and demonstrate clearly a thorough understanding of the historic reasons for the gender disparity for committal to the Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century.</p>				
2	M6	<p>The candidate addresses all aspects of the question in a balanced way and makes relevant and justifiable inferences from the evidence.</p> <p>The candidate correctly identifies both perspectives and correctly utilises the evidence in the sources to describe the reasons behind each perspective. The response correctly focuses upon 'patient perceived' treatment while committed to the Seacliff Asylum.</p> <p>The in-depth response includes specific detailed links to the source but lacks the perceptive engagement with the sources needed to structure valid questions concerning the limitations of the source material.</p>				
3	M6	<p>The candidate demonstrates an in-depth understanding of the concepts of change and continuity with regard to the historical context of New Zealanders' perception of mental health issues.</p> <p>The response clearly identifies relevant and useful material from Sources D–G and utilises this information to adequately support the answer. The response also demonstrates the ability to identify limitations in evidential source material.</p>				